Foreign Agricultural Service
GAIN Report
Global Agriculture Information Network

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 7/31/2000

GAIN Report #RP0045

Philippines

Livestock and Products

Annual

2000

Approved by:
Kevin Sage-EL
U.S. Embassy
Prepared by:
Perfecto G. Corpuz

Report Highlights:
A trade dispute between the Philippines and Australia has resulted in radical policy changes affecting livestock and meat and meat products import policies. Imports of live cattle and swine, as well as beef and veal, and pork this year will decline compared to the previous year's level because of these policy changes. A controversial Administrative Order No. 16 (AO No. 16) and its subsequent suspension has caused more confusion than understanding as to what policy governs meat importation. Assuming the AO16 is not rectified, it will result in the contraction of the local cattle industry which is heavily import dependent in 2001. The hog industry, however, is expected to continue its strong growth during the same period.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Unscheduled Report
Manila [RP1], RP

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary

The local livestock industry recovered in 1999 due to the return to more "normal" weather conditions and increased demand as a result of the modest improvement of the Philippine economy. Live cattle imports increased in 1999 while swine imports remained relatively flat compared to their levels a year ago. Both beef and pork imports increased during the year. Live cattle and swine populations entering 2000 were higher than their levels last year.

A trade dispute between the Philippines and Australia, a major livestock and meat supplier of the country, over the export of tropical fruits has triggered radical changes in import licensing rules, standards, and procedures which has significantly impeded meat and meat product imports. Administrative Order No. 16 (AO No.16) imposes new and strict meat import regulations which local importers find very prohibitive. While primarily aimed at Australia, other meat exporting countries have been negatively affected. Prior to AO 16, unilateral changes and administrative delays in licensing procedures have already resulted in considerable delays in securing import licenses. The efforts by the Department of Agriculture (DA) to restrict licenses in the first quarter of the year has already blocked considerable imports of both beef and pork. It is for this reason that beef and veal as well as pork imports in 2000 is expected to decline from their year-ago levels.

Imports of live cattle are also expected to decline this year as a result of instruction to the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) from DA Secretary Edgardo Angara to design an import reduction scheme for Australian cattle. The DA insists that a ban on live cattle importation does not exist and the move was the voluntary decision of local cattle raisers to reduce their importation from Australia.

To summarize, increased local meat demand in 2000 will largely be satisfied by domestic beef and pork production. Assuming the controversial import policy is not rectified and the cattle import reduction plan proceeds, cattle and beef imports will decline while swine and pork imports will remain fairly flat compared to the 1999 level. Feeder cattle population will continue to decline and production will contract in 2001 while swine inventory will continue to expand. Beef and pork consumption will continue to grow buoyed mainly by the growing meat processing industry.

Production

Mainly due to the return of more normal weather conditions and renewed meat demand as a result of the improvement of the Philippine economy, livestock production accelerated its growth in 1999 compared to the previous year’s level. Cattle (inclusive of water buffalos) and swine production numbers including sow population were adjusted based on the latest estimates from the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS). Cattle, swine, water buffalo and all other segments of the livestock subsector registered positive growth. Cattle production, however, was less than expected resulting in the corresponding reduction in total cattle supply for the year. Despite this, cattle and swine populations entering 2000 were still higher compared to the previous year.

Policy changes/adjustments in live cattle and meat importation regulations, standards, and procedures will benefit local livestock production in 2000 (see POLICY Section). Cattle production, however, is expected to grow slower than its swine counterpart and a reduction in cattle population is expected starting end of 2000. The following year, production will likely contract due to the reduced cattle inventory as well as to inherent production inefficiencies of the industry. A recent USDA assessment of livestock farms under the direct supervision of the DA revealed that beef cattle and water buffalo calf in these farms were only 40 percent or less. Considering that the majority of cattle are in the hands of small backyard raisers, the national calf crop percentage is likely to be even lower. The DA has 94 livestock farms and were primarily established as production centers for animal dispersal and for research and development activities. The assessment is discussed in the MARKETING Section. Water buffalo is expected to be given more emphasis by the GOP in the next 2-3 years due to its dual utilization as a meat and milk source.

For swine, local production is likely to continue its strong and steady growth in 2000 and beyond. With substantial private sector investments, it is considered to be relatively efficient. According to an industry report, in 1997 local production had a Pigs Weaned Per Sow per Year (PWSY) of over 8 and a Farrowing index near 2.5. The same report estimates Pigs Produced per Sow (PPPS) over 15. The limited and high cost of feed grains, particularly corn, continues to be the number one constraint for sustained growth of the industry. Animal health improvement is also a priority of the industry.

Live swine prices in 1999 were relatively stable averaging around P51 ($1.16 at P44/$) per kilo liveweight. Swine prices in the first quarter of 2000, however, have begun to increase mainly due a series of oil price increases. Prices are expected to further increase in the following months. Live swine are estimated to weigh around 80 kilos at the time of slaughter with a dressing percentage of around 70 percent.

Prices Table			
Country	Philippines		
Commodity	Animal Numbers, Swine		
Prices in	Pesos	per uom	Kg./Live
Year	1999	2000	% Change
Jan	48.19	54.13	12.33%
Feb	49.36	53.15	7.68%
Mar	51.01	55.09	8.00%
Apr	51.56		
May	52.05		
Jun	55.05		
Jul	51.20		
Aug	50.64		
Sep	50.32		
Oct	50.61		
Nov	51.17		
Dec	50.35		
Exchange Rate	44.305	Local currency/US $	

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

Monthly average farmgate cattle prices for 1999 were revised while partial 2000 prices are preliminary estimates from the BAS . For cattle, the 1999 annual average farmgate price was P43.56 ($0.99) per kilo or slightly below the P43.84 ($1.0) price per kilo recorded the previous year. Cattle slaughter was adjusted downwards as cattle production estimates were pared down consistent with data from the BAS. Live cattle are usually slaughtered at a liveweight of 400 kilos but may vary according due to price considerations. The dressing percentage used to convert cattle and water buffalo liveweight to carcass weight is around 50 percent. Cattle prices were considerably lower in the first quarter of 2000 but are likely to increase due to the oil price hikes. Prices in 2001 are expected to be even higher due to the expected decline in feeder cattle supply.

Prices Table			
Country	Philippines		
Commodity	Animal Numbers, Cattle		
Prices in	Pesos	per uom	Kg./Live
Year	1999	2000	% Change
Jan	44.63	39.45	-11.61%
Feb	44.09	40.59	-7.94%
Mar	42.78	40.31	-5.77%
Apr	43.97		
May	42.56		
Jun	43.29		
Jul	42.43		
Aug	44.54		
Sep	42.86		
Oct	41.96		
Nov	44.14		
Dec	44.52		
Exchange Rate	44.305	Local currency/US $	

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

Annual farmgate prices per kilo of live carabao in 1999 was P38.81 ($0.88) per kilo, significantly higher (17.5 percent) than the 1998 annual average of P33.04 ($0.75) per kilo. Higher farmgate prices were maintained through most of 1999 with the highest price recorded in the month of March. Water buffalos are slaughtered usually at a liveweight of around 370 kilos. Like its cattle counterpart, farmgate prices of carabaos are likely to increase due to the expected decline in cattle populations in the face of strong beef demand.

Prices Table			
Country	Philippines		
Commodity	Animal Numbers, Water Buffalo		
Prices in	Pesos	per uom	Kg./Live

Year	1999	2000	% Change
Jan	38.68	36.78	-4.91%
Feb	36.16	38.05	5.23%
Mar	43.11	38.20	-11.39%
Apr	41.31		
May	39.66		
Jun	36.81		
Jul	37.76		
Aug	38.13		
Sep	37.31		
Oct	39.50		
Nov	39.06		
Dec	37.94		
Exchange Rate	44.305	Local currency/US $	

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

Consumption

The Philippine economy grew in 1999 with GNP expanding 3.6 percent from the feeble 0.1 percent growth registered the previous year. Real GDP likewise rebounded from the (0.5) percent contraction in 1998 to reach 3.2 percent in 1999. The country's economic performance so far in 2000 shows that the country has shaken off the worst effects of the Asian economic crisis. Economic growth is projected to accelerate slightly from its previous growth rate in 2000 mainly due to a predicted increase in export levels. Projections for selected economic indicators for the year 2000 are provided below. For 2001, the Asian Development Bank, as reported by the May issue of ASIAWEEK magazine projects the Philippine GDP to be around 4.3 percent in 2001.

2000 PROJECTIONS FOR SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
		1998	1999	2000*
GDP Growth (Year-on-year, %)		-0.5	3.2	3.8 - 4.4
GNP Growth (Year-on-year, %)		0.1	3.6	4.3 - 4.9
Ave. Year-on-Year Inflation		9.7	6.6	5.0 - 6.0
Ave. Forex Rate (Peso/US$)		40.89	39.09	41.00 - 42.00

*Embassy projections as of May 2000

Sources: National Economic and Development Authority and Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas

Recent volatility in the foreign exchange market and a series of oil price hikes will likely temper the growth projections above although beef and pork consumption are still expected to increase from their previous levels as a result of the rapidly increasing Philippine population. Meat demand by the expanding meat processing industry is also expected to increase through 2001. Increased human consumption and processing demand will raise cattle slaughter resulting in the decline of cattle population in the next 2 years. For pork, the favorite meat of the average Filipino, demand is likewise expected to continue its strong growth till 2001 although the swine population will continue to expand.

Prices of beef and veal were generally stable in 1999 averaging P141 ($3.20) per kilo as meat production during the year was slightly raised. Prices for the first quarter of 2000 have increased only marginally from the 1999 average but will likely begin to increase starting the second quarter when demand starts to pick up. Peak demand usually coincides with the start of the school year or in July. For 2000, industry contacts estimate prices to increase by as high as 10 percent as a result of increasing farmgate prices of local feeder cattle. Local prices for buffalo meat are not readily available but are expected to be lower than that of beef and veal prices.

Prices Table			
Country	Philippines		
Commodity	Meat, Beef and Veal		
Prices in	Pesos	per uom	Kilo
Year	1999	2000	% Change
Jan	140.93	140.94	0.01%
Feb	140.61	141.35	0.53%
Mar	140.71	141.22	0.36%
Apr	140.67		
May	141.67		
Jun	141.70		
Jul	141.45		
Aug	140.29		
Sep	140.70		
Oct	140.56		
Nov	140.48		
Dec	140.01		
Exchange Rate	44.305	Local currency/US $	

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

Pork prices averaged P109 ($2.47) per kilo in 1999 and peaked in the month of May. Swine slaughter rate was pared down slightly during the period based on data from the BAS. Prices in 2000 is predicted to increase only slightly.

Prices Table			
Country	Philippines		

Commodity	Meat, Swine		
Prices in	Pesos	per uom	Kilo
Year	1999	2000	% Change
Jan	101.73	107.50	5.67%
Feb	107.08	107.25	0.16%
Mar	110.74	107.24	-3.16%
Apr	112.86	110.21	-2.35%
May	112.93		
Jun	112.05		
Jul	111.17		
Aug	109.89		
Sep	109.62		
Oct	105.91		
Nov	105.27		
Dec	105.69		
Exchange Rate	44.305	Local currency/US $	

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

Talks of joint ventures and increased exploratory talks of mergers between meat processing companies have been reported by the media. One such report involves talks of Hormel Foods of the U.S. investing in Purefoods Corp., a local company. Ayala Corporation is majority owner of Purefoods Corp. while Hormel is a 40 percent joint venture partner of Purefoods Corp. in its meat subsidiary, the Purefoods-Hormel Company, Inc. Similar tie-ups are expected to increase meat demand for processing substantially in the long-term.

Trade

The very low calf crop of local cattle and water buffalos are considered to be too low to sustain populations without augmentation from live animal imports. Live cattle imports reached 255,000 in 1999 surpassing the previous year’s level by 25 percent. Australia continued to be the dominant source of live cattle imports with a commanding 99 percent share of all cattle imports. Australia’s dominance of the market in part may be traced to the relatively short time it takes to ship the animals to the Philippines. It reportedly takes only around 4 to 5 days to transport cattle from Northern Australia to Mindanao island where most of the cattle feedlots are located. Import numbers in the following import matrices are based on preliminary data from National Statistics Office (NSO).

Import Trade Matrix				
Country	Philippines		Units:	K Heads
Commodity	Animal Numbers, Cattle		Partial Begin	January
			Partial End	April

Exports for:	1998	1999	1999	2000
	Full	Full	Partial	Partial
U.S.		0		
Others				
Australia	200	253	90	129
Singapore		1	1	
Bulgaria	1	1	0	
Indonesia	2			
Argentina	1			
Japan	0			
Total for Others	204	255	91	129
Others not Listed				
Grand Total	204	255	91	129

Source: National Statistics Office

While cattle imports in the first four months of 2000 infer that imports for the whole year will exceed the 1999 import level, a decline is expected in the following months due to the DA's intent to reduce cattle imports from Australia. Consequently, cattle imports are expected to be lower in 2000 compared to the previous year's level and lower still in 2001. Cattle imports from the U.S., on the other hand, are predicted to materialize in 2001 as discussed in the MARKETING Section.

Beef imports reached around 67,000 tons in 1999, up 29 percent from the previous year's level with the majority originating from India and Australia. Beef imports, like live cattle imports in 2000 is expected to decline from their year-ago level due to the prohibitive import licensing procedures of the DA. Assuming the DA does not relax its meat importation procedures, beef imports in 2001 will again decline.

Import Trade Matrix				
Country	Philippines		Units:	Tons
Commodity	Meat, Beef and Veal		Partial Begin	January
			Partial End	April
Exports for:	1998	1999	1999	2000
	Full	Full	Partial	Partial
U.S.	1226	832	191	232
Others				
India	21382	28456	10805	14072
Australia	19841	19508	6484	5458
New Zealand	3898	2839	884	882
Argentina	0	75	75	423
France	1188	1128	639	441

Netherlands	755	3995	1474	3113
Brazil	25	355	105	69
Germany	138	700	409	1349
Denmark	128	1143	619	537
Total for Others	47355	58199	21494	26344
Others not Listed	3062	7584	1839	3666
Grand Total	51643	66615	23524	30242

Source: National Statistics Office

All live swine imports in 1999, like the previous years, were for breeding stocks and approximated the 1998 import level. The majority live swine imports during the year originated from the U.S. Swine imports in 2000 will likely decline from the previous year's level as indicated by the import level in the first 4 months of 2000.

Import Trade Matrix				
Country	Philippines		Units:	K Heads
Commodity	Animal Numbers, Swine		Partial Begin	January
			Partial End	April
Exports for:	1998	1999	1999	2000
	Full	Full	Partial	Partial
U.S.	1	1	0	
Others				
Australia	1	0		0
Belgium	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	
Canada	0	0		
Singapore	0			
Korea				0
Total for Others	1	1	0	0
Others not Listed				
Grand Total	2	2	1	0

Source: National Statistics Office

Pork imports in 1999 more than doubled its 1998 level expanding by 155 percent with Canada capturing the majority of all pork imports (34 percent). Imports increased as production was less-than-expected. The U.S. market share declined to 9 percent from the 14 percent share realized in 1998. Imports in 2000 will likelty be flat compared to the previous year's level.

Import Trade Matrix				
Country	Philippines		Units:	Tons
Commodity	Meat, Swine		Partial Begin	January
			Partial End	April
Exports for:	1998	1999	1999	2000
	Full	Full	Partial	Partial
U.S.	1034	1719	591	197
Others				
Canada	3121	6399	2193	1482
China	237	239	24	194
Hongkong	202	49	49	0
France	476	2101	261	1092
Denmark	980	2973	325	1342
Australia	567	938	162	34
Taiwan	46	25	25	0
Belgium	235	440	196	0
Netherlands	18	1459	128	426
Total for Others	5882	14623	3363	4570
Others not Listed	422	2382	470	1787
Grand Total	7338	18724	4424	6554

Source: National Statistics Office

Meat import figures in the trade matrices are reported in product weight while the numbers on the PSD Table are on a CWE basis. For pork, the majority (97 percent) of all pork imported were classified as frozen carcasses and half-carcasses of swine, hams, shoulders and cuts thereof with bone-in, and other frozen meat of swine. Only shipments of preserved/prepared ham were converted into CWE using a factor of 1.51.

Boneless beef converted to CWE, on the other hand, used a conversion factor of 1.36 except for those that originated from the U.S. which used a 1.43 conversion factor. Corned beef and corned beef loaf used a conversion factor of 1.79. Around 96 percent of all beef and veal imports were classified as boneless beef and were likely to be of manufacturing-grade, indicative of the growing meat processing industry.

Efforts by the DA to gain USDA accreditation to export livestock and livestock products to the U.S. have not progressed. The accomplishment of a survey/questionnaire form, the initial step of the accreditation process, has been very slow considering the survey form was provided the DA more than a year ago. To date, however, despite efforts of Post in expediting the accreditation process, the survey form remains incomplete. It will likely be finished only after a couple of more years.

Pork MAV Utilization

The Minimum Access Volume (MAV) or tariff rate quota for fresh, chilled and frozen pork was 40,955 tons in 1999 of which 44 percent or 18,000 tons were utilized, up from the 16 percent MAV utilization in 1998. For 2000, the pork MAV is 43,365. The utilization rate as of the first half of the year is at 28 percent. The MAV utilization for the whole of 2000 is likely to be below 50 percent as a result of unclear and confusing import licensing procedures. The tariff rate quota for 2001 has been set at around 46,000 tons.

MAVIC ISSUED, by Quarter, 1999-2000								
Heading No./	CY	MAV	MAVIC'S Issued (MT)					Utilization
Description		(MT)	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	TOTAL	Rate (%)
HS02.03-Fresh, Chilled, Frozen Pork	1998	38,545	521	1,521	2,681	1,370	6,093	16
	1999	40,955	1,813	4,261	8,451	3,543	18,069	44
	2000	43,365	5,287	7,047			12,334	28

Source: Department of Agriculture

Tarriffs

Live bovine animals (HS01.02) are levied a uniform 3 percent duty through year 2000 while live swine breeders (HS01.03) are levied a uniform duty of 3 percent for the same period. Other swine not for breeding purposes have a two-tiered tariff schedule. In-quota rates are at 30 percent through year 2000 while out-quota rates for those weighing less than 50 kg. are at 45 percent effective July 1, 1999 to 2000, down from 50 percent in 1998. Out-quota rates for those weighing 50 kg or more are levied a 35 percent duty for the same period, down from 40 percent in 1998.

In-quota tariffs for fresh, chilled, and frozen pork (HS02.03) and hams and other cuts of swine (HS1602.41) remain at 30 percent through the year 2000, unchanged from their 1998 levels. Out-quota rates, however, are at 60 percent effective July 1, 1999 through year 2000, down from 80 percent in 1998. For fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of bovine animals (HS02.01 and HS02.02), tariffs are set at 20 percent in 1999, down from 30 percent in 1998, to go down further to 10 percent in 2000.

The above tariffs remain unchanged from last year's annual report. Duties for live cattle and swine, beef and veal and pork, beyond the cut off dates mentioned above have yet be announced and will require an Executive Order (EO). In the event that an EO is not announced or issued, the existing duties will continue to be in effect.

Policy

Delays in the processing and approval of fresh tropical fruits (bananas and pineapples) exports from the Philippines by Australia (refer to RP0021) has triggered a series of radical developments concerning Philippine import regulations on live cattle and meat and meat products. The DA reportedly had submitted export applications for mangoes in 1991 and 1996 for bananas and pineapples. The application to export mangoes was approved only last March. Australia's quarantine rules also require a 26-month long import risk analysis (IRA) period for Philippine bananas and 24 months in the case of pineapples. The risk analysis likewise had to be performed one fruit at a time and not simultaneous.

Calling the protracted and sequential processing as non-tariff barriers, DA Secretary Edgardo Angara threatened to file a complaint against Australia in the WTO. Angara also signed AO No. 16 last April which consolidates all DA regulations covering meat imports. It establishes some new regulations, standards and procedures on the importation of meat and meat products (refer to REF MANILA 03221) which have been opposed by local meat importers. AO No. 16 took effect last May 19 and imposes on imported meat inspection requirements that domestic meat is not subjected to on a routine basis. Because of this, Australia, Canada, and the U.S. had voiced out its opposition to AO No.16 and early June the DA announced the suspension of AO No. 16's implementation.

There are conflicting reports from both the media and the DA itself on the new meat import policy. It is unclear as some provisions of AO No. 16 are being implemented while others are not. The resulting confusion has further aggravated an already murky situation vis-a-vis meat import policy. It should be noted that even prior to AO No. 16, there were already delays in the issuance of import licenses for livestock and poultry meat and meat products. While the situation is not expected to substantially reduce U.S. beef and pork exports, it has negatively affected poultry meat trade. National public consultations on AO No. 16 are underway and certain adjustments and amendments to the AO are expected.

In addition, Secretary Angara also directed the Bureau of Animal (BAI) to prepare guidelines for the reduction of live cattle imports from Australia by 20 percent annually (refer to RP0036). The DA insists there exists no ban and that the reduction was a voluntary gesture of support by feedlot operators. The country is largely dependent on Australia as a source of feeder cattle which are imported, fattened and slaughtered after 60 to 90 days.

Late June 2000, despite Australia’s recent agreement to speed up its testing procedures and simultaneous processing of Philippine applications for bananas and pineapples, it is expected that Secretary Angara will continue to press its complaints before the WTO.

Recently, the DA also held bilateral talks with Belgium to resolve a dispute regarding Belgium’s decision in October 1999 to order the withdrawal of canned Philippine tuna from two Belgian major supermarket chains. The Philippines argued that the move was "retaliatory" since it came months after the DA imposed a ban on dioxin-infected Belgian meat and dairy products (refer to RP9040). The DA reportedly clarified, however, that it would not impose retaliatory measures like the one used against Australia.

Marketing

The DA has expressed a strong desire to work with the private sector to improve the Philippine livestock sector. It is revitalizing the Livestock Development Council (LDC) and meets regularly with private sector organizations. The DA has asked for U.S. assistance in this effort. In response FAS/Manila in cooperation with the U.S. Livestock Genetics Export, Inc (USLGE) requested and received EMO Quick Response Funding. This funding financed a visit by a team of U.S. livestock experts to the Philippines to review the GOP stock farms and the livestock genetic situation in order to make recommendations for privatizing/streamlining the stock farms and improving the genetic base of Philippine livestock.

The assessment which lasted for most of June was closely coordinated with the USLGE and covered 5 regional locations. Findings of the assessment team as well as recommended actions were presented to the Agriculture Secretary June 27 and was very much appreciated.

To follow up this assessment, FAS/Manila is also working closely with BAI, LDC and the private sector on a major import program for livestock genetics from the United States. This will include high quality breeding stock, semen and embryos as well as the appropriate livestock equipment with a total value of about $8 million. The DA has expressed its intent to procure the requirements solely from U.S. sources. This import will be funded with the FY99 P.L. 480 Title I local currency.

PSD Table						
Country	Philippines					
Commodity	Animal Numbers, Cattle				(1000 HEAD)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001

	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1999		01/2000		01/2001
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	5442	5442	5492	5502	0	5472
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (Calf Crop)	1055	1015	1060	1045	0	1035
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	240	255	265	230	0	185
TOTAL Imports	240	255	265	230	0	185
TOTAL SUPPLY	6737	6712	6817	6777	0	6692
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calf Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Slaughter	1175	1125	1225	1225	0	1300
Total Slaughter	1175	1125	1225	1225	0	1300
Loss	70	85	80	80	0	80
Ending Inventories	5492	5502	5512	5472	0	5312
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	6737	6712	6817	6777	0	6692
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	5
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

PSD Table						
Country	Philippines					
Commodity	Meat, Beef and Veal		(1000 MT CWE)(1000 HEAD)			
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001

	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1999		01/2000		01/2001
Slaughter (Reference)	1175	1125	1225	1225	0	1300
Beginning Stocks	52	52	64	74	0	84
Production	212	220	221	235	0	254
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	75	92	80	85	0	70
TOTAL Imports	75	92	80	85	0	70
TOTAL SUPPLY	339	364	365	394	0	408
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Dom. Consumption	265	270	280	280	0	300
Other Use, Losses	10	20	10	30	0	35
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	275	290	290	310	0	335
Ending Stocks	64	74	75	84	0	73
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	339	364	365	394	0	408
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	2	1	3	2	0	2
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

PSD Table						
Country	Philippines					
Commodity	Animal Numbers, Swine			(1000 HEAD)		
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001

	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1999		01/2000		01/2001
TOTAL Beginning Stocks	10398	10398	10550	10764	0	11715
Sow Beginning Stocks	1770	1820	1785	1830	0	1920
Production (Pig Crop)	19500	19625	20850	20850	0	21000
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	2	2	2	1	0	1
TOTAL Imports	2	2	2	1	0	1
TOTAL SUPPLY	29900	30025	31402	31615	0	32716
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER SLAUGHTER	17500	17368	18500	18000	0	19000
Total Slaughter	17500	17368	18500	18000	0	19000
Loss	1850	1893	1900	1900	0	1900
Ending Inventories	10550	10764	11002	11715	0	11816
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	29900	30025	31402	31615	0	32716
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	1	1	1	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

PSD Table						
Country	Philippines					
Commodity	Meat, Swine			(1000 MT CWE)(1000 HEAD)		
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001

	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1999		01/2000		01/2001
Slaughter (Reference)	17500	17368	1900	18000	0	19000
Beginning Stocks	10	10	13	9	0	7
Production	980	973	1036	1008	0	1064
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	13	19	15	15	0	15
TOTAL Imports	13	19	15	15	0	15
TOTAL SUPPLY	1003	1002	1064	1032	0	1086
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Dom. Consumption	975	979	1025	1005	0	1045
Other Use, Losses	15	14	15	20	0	30
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	990	993	1040	1025	0	1075
Ending Stocks	13	9	24	7	0	11
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1003	1002	1064	1032	0	1086
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	2	2	2	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0